

# 港澳台地区硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲

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## 一 指导思想:

根据 1992 年国家教委印发的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》的精神和要求, 结合港澳台地区考生的实际情况和特点, 特制定这一《港澳台地区硕士研究生入学考试大纲》。

由于研究生英语教学的目的: 培养和提高研究生运用英语的能力, 使学生掌握英语这门工具进行本专业的学习、研究与国际交流。即: 具有较好的用英语获取信息的能力, 还具有一定的用英语传播信息的能力。因此本考试的重点就是考察学生在读写译等方面运用英语的能力。

## 二 评价目标:

考生入学时在词汇量, 语法知识, 阅读理解, 汉译英和写作等方面应分别达到以下要求:

### (一) 词汇:

应掌握 3000 个左右的英语词汇和 200 个左右的常用动词词组, 对其 中 1500 个词要求熟练掌握, 即能在语言交际, 写作或翻译中准确运用, 其余词语则要求能在阅读中识别和理解。

### (二) 语法知识

应掌握英语的基本语法结构和常用句型, 能正确理解运用这些句型结构写成的句子, 并能识别和改正一般的语法错误。

### (三) 阅读理解

能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能读懂一般性题材的文章及科技文献资料, 要求能抓住大意, 注意细节, 既能理解上下文的逻辑关系, 又能领会作者的意图和态度, 阅读速度应达到每分钟 60 个词。

### (四) 英译汉

能把一般经贸类和科普常识性文章中的句子或选段译成汉语。要求理解正确, 表达上文句通顺, 用词准确, 无重大理解错误或文字表达错误。译速每小时应达到 250—300 词。

### (五) 英语写作

考生应具有用英语书面表达思想的基本能力, 所写文字要切合主题, 意义连贯, 标点正确, 无重大语法错误。每小时内应能写出 120 词左右的短文。

## 二 题型、题量和分值

题号	各部分名称	题数	计分	考试时间
Part I	词汇	20	10分	10分钟
Part II	语法	30	20分	10分钟
Part III	完型填空	20	10分	10分钟
Part IV	阅读理解	20	30分	30分钟
Part V	英译汉	5	15分	30分钟
Part VI	英语作文	1	15分	30分钟

### 第一部分：词汇

本部分一共20题，每题0.5分，考试时间为10分钟。该项测试分为两节，A节10题，为单句选择填空，要求考生根据句意选出最佳答案，填入空白处。B节10题，要求对单句中划有底横线的词进行替换选择，即从句后所给的四项选择中，选出一个最佳替换词来。

### 第二部分：语法

本部分一共30题，考试时间为10分钟。该项测试分为两节：C节20题，为选择填空题，每题0.5分。要求考生根据句意选出最佳答案，填入空白处。D节10题，为指错改错题。每题指错与改错各占0.5分。要求考生对单句中划有底横线的部分进行判断，找出其中的错误来并改正。

### 第三部分：完型填空

本部分共有20题，每题0.5分，考试时间为10分钟。题型为在一篇难度适中的短文(约250—300词)中设置20个空白，每个空白为一题，要求考生从所给出的四项选择中选出一个最佳答案，选项项可以是一个单词，也可以是短语。

### 第四部分：阅读理解

本部分共设20个题，每题1.5分，考试时间为30分钟。阅读理解的短文为4.5篇，每篇300—400词左右，要求考生在理解短文的基础上，从每题的四项选择中选出最佳答案。

### 第五部分：英译汉

本部分共设5个题，每题3分，考试时间为30分钟。题型为在一篇内容为一般性或科技常识性的短文中设置五个句子，下划横线，要求考生将划线部分译成汉语，译文必须忠实于原文，表达正确。此题中短文长度为300—500词，划线部分约150词左右。

### 第六部分：英语作文

本部分设1题，15分，考试时间为30分钟。要求考生在规定的时间内，按照本题说明中的要求写出一篇120词左右的英语短文。写作要求切题，能正确表达思想，意义连贯，无重大语法错误。

### 三 题型举例

### Part I: Vocabulary

#### Section A

Directions: In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark out your choices on the Answer Sheet.

1. Mail service will be \_\_\_\_\_ because of the postal workers' strike.  
A. deprived      B. suspended      C. depended      D. impended
  2. It is only when one tries to \_\_\_\_\_ the real facts that one gets into trouble.  
A. concern      B. confirm      C. conform      D. conceal
  3. If you wish to assert your \_\_\_\_\_ you should do things your own way.  
A. individuality      B. identity      C. responsibility      D. capability
- Key: 1. A      2. D      3. B

#### Section B

Directions: There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with one word or phrase underlined. Below the sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one. Mark out your choices on the Answer Sheet.

1. The city government decided to destroy all the buildings in this area for a shopping center.  
A. rant      B. rake      C. rasp      D. raze
  2. The slender boy climbed the the wall like a lizard.  
A. balanced      B. crawled      C. plastered      D. scaled
  3. Of the animals in the jungle, tigers are the most savage.  
A. obdurate      B. ferocious      C. insubordinate      D. docile
- Key: 1. D      2. D      3. B

#### Part II. Structure

#### Section C

Directions: There are 20 items in this section. There are four words or phrases marked A, B, C or D beneath each sentence. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer by crossing the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.

1. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. keep waiting      B. to keep wait  
C. kept to wait      D. being kept waiting

2. They are all \_\_\_\_\_ at the result of the election.

- A. disappoint  
B. disappointing  
C. disappointed  
D. to disappoint

3. \_\_\_\_\_ sail up, the canal has been deepened and widened.

- A. In order big ships to  
B. In order that ships  
C. So as to big ships to  
D. For big ships to

Key: 1. D 2. C 3. D

### Section D

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one underlined part that is wrong and correct the mistakes on your Answer Sheet.

1. Steps have taken to prevent the spread of influenza.

- A B C D

2. I am hardly like to finish the job within a week.

- A B C D

3. That she said was what I would want to say.

- A B C D

Key: 1. A (have been taken)

2. B (likely)

3. A (what)

### Part III. Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

One of the fundamental interests of human beings ( for 1 purpose man is endowed with innate curiosity) is the desire to broaden one's experience of human life. 2 the restricted compass of the 3 person's daily life, opportunities for so doing are severely limited, but it is here 4 the novel can be a considerable asset in enlarging the mental horizon of its reader. The characters and situations 5 in a novel may be quite foreign to one's own 6 but, through the 7 of the novel, there can be achieved 8 appreciation of the varied factors motivating the lives of those classes of society--- people with whom there is no chance of coming into 9. The educational purpose of the novel can 10 a multiplicity of forms. As novels 11 a wide public, their usefulness

in influencing opinion has not been neglected. A fictional story which 12 actual conditions obtaining in a 13 class of society can be a powerful vehicle for 14 sympathies. Charles Dickens is a typical example of a novelist who used his creations for this purpose and we 15 much of our knowledge of the poorer classes in Victorian times to his powerful writing. 16 the above arguments are sufficient to convince the skeptical that the novel has a very definite 17 and that it is fully 18 to a place of respect in the modern world. The 19, like the body, needs a change of diet and should not subsist only on 20 type of food.

- |                      |                |                    |             |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. its            | B. whose       | C. that            | D. which    |
| 2. A. In             | B. With        | C. Beyond          | D. Outside  |
| 3. A. average        | B. usual       | C. normal          | D. every    |
| 4. A. that           | B. where       | C. in which        | D. at which |
| 5. A. describing     | B. to describe | D. to be described |             |
| 6. A. area           | B. circle      | C. club            | D. quarters |
| 7. A. way            | B. medium      | C. weapon          | D. tool     |
| 8. A. no             | B. little      | C. every           | D. some     |
| 9. A. relation       | B. link        | D. acquaintance    |             |
| 10. A. adapt         | B. make        | D. fill            |             |
| 11. A. appeal        | B. recommend   | D. command         |             |
| 12. A. selects       | B. reflects    | D. affects         |             |
| 13. A. extraordinary | B. special     | C. particular      | D. peculiar |
| 14. A. arousing      | B. arising     | C. raising         | D. rising   |
| 15. A. contribute    | B. devote      | C. own             | D. owe      |
| 16. A. Thus          | B. Then        | C. But             | D. Perhaps  |
| 17. A. superiority   | B. merit       | C. advantage       | D. worth    |
| 18. A. likened       | B. privileged  | C. entitled        | D. titled   |
| 19. A. mind          | B. head        | C. heart           | D. thought  |
| 20. A. one           | B. same        | C. sole            | D. unique   |

Key:

1. D    2. B    3. A    4. A    5. C    6. B    7. B    8. D    9. C  
10. C  
11. D    12. B    13. C    14. A    15. D    16. D    17. B    18. C    19. A  
20. A

#### Part IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, there are four passages for you to read. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.

#### Passage I

Of all the areas of learning the most important is the development of attitudes. Emotional reactions as well as logical thought processes affect the behavior of most people.

"The burnt child fears the fire" is one instance; another is the rise of despots like Hitler. Both these examples also point up the fact that attitudes stem from experience. In the one case the experience was direct and impressive; in the other it was indirect and cumulative. The Nazis were indoctrinated largely by the speeches they heard and the books they read.

The classroom teacher in the elementary school is in a strategic position to influence attitudes. This is true partly because children acquire attitudes from those adults whose word they respect.

Another reason it is true is that pupils often delve somewhat deeply into a subject in school that has only been touched upon at home or has possibly never occurred to them before. To a child who had previously acquired little knowledge of Mexico, his teacher's method of handling such a unit would greatly affect his attitude toward Mexicans.

The media through which the teacher can develop wholesome attitudes are innumerable. Social studies (with special reference to races, creeds and nationalities), science matters of health and safety, the very atmosphere of the classroom... these are a few of the fertile fields for the in-culcation of proper emotional reactions.

However, when children go to school with undesirable attitudes, it is unwise for the teacher to attempt to change their feelings by cajoling or scolding them. She can achieve the proper effect by helping them obtain constructive experiences.

To illustrate, first-grade pupils afraid of policemen will probably alter

their attitudes after a classroom chat with the neighborhood officer in which he explains how he protects them. In the same way, a class of older children can develop attitudes through discussion, research, outside reading and all-day trips. Finally, a teacher must constantly evaluate her own attitudes, because her influence can be deleterious if she has personal prejudices. This is especially true in respect to controversial issues and questions on which children should be encouraged to reach their own decisions as a result of objective analysis of all the facts.

1. The central idea conveyed in the above passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. attitudes affect our actions
  - B. teachers play a significant role in developing or changing pupils' attitudes
  - C. attitudes can be changed by some classroom experiences
  - D. by their attitudes, teachers inadvertently affect pupils' attitudes
2. The author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the teacher should guide all discussions by revealing her own attitude
  - B. in some aspects of social studies a greater variety of methods can be used in the upper grades than in the lower grades
  - C. people usually act on the basis of reasoning rather than on emotion
  - D. children's attitudes often come from those of other children
3. A statement not made or implied in the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. attitudes can be based on the learning of falsehoods
  - B. a child can develop in the classroom an attitude about the importance of brushing his teeth
  - C. attitudes cannot easily be changed by rewards and lectures
  - D. the attitudes of elementary school-aged children are influenced primarily by the way they were treated as infants
4. The passage specially states that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. direct experiences are more valuable than indirect ones
  - B. whatever attitudes a child learns in school have already been introduced at home
  - C. teachers should always concern their own attitudes
  - D. teachers can sometimes have an unwholesome influence on children

Key:

1. B    2. B    3. D    4. D

Part V. English-Chinese Translation

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

Police in New York have started riding bicycles to help beat crime.

(1) They are the latest American police to decide that staying in police cars with shotguns behind bullet-proof glass is not the best way to be seen in the community.

(2) The American police feel that in some circumstances the large cars with flashing red lights and noisy sirens are more frightening for the citizens than for the criminals. Police who arrive on bicycles give the citizens a feeling that they are safe.

In New York 50 police officers are now using the bicycles in five different police districts. The results of police on bicycles has been so good that other police districts are planning to use bicycles next year. They expect up to 500 police will be on bicycles then.

Bicycles were first used by policeman in modern America in San Jose, California, 14 years ago. Two policemen who rode their bicycles to work decided to set up a squad of police at work and five of them began riding bicycles for their patrols on the streets.

One of the policemen who remembers riding the bicycles says that they could beat cars and motorbike police to the scene of a crime. Today the bicycle police are being seen as the friendly way to help neighbourhoods who have too much crime. (3) Police on bicycles have become easy to talk to and they take an interest in the people they meet more easily than the police in cars.

Seattle in the state of Washington on the west coast of America is also well-known for its bicycles. In 1987, police who rode bicycles for their recreation asked the police chief if they could use them in their work. The police chief agreed. Then he was surprised that the police on bicycles were able to make arrests quicker and get to emergencies faster than cars. (4) The bicycle police moved quickly around the traffic in the city center which had become blocked with too many cars after new high-rise buildings brought increased numbers of cars and people into the city.

Other American cities to have police bicycle patrols are Oakland on San Francisco Bay and Berkeley in San Francisco. (5) One bicycle patrol officer received a special award for riding beside elderly people to make sure they

were safe walking home at night after a meeting of their club.

In Washington DC, the federal capital of America, the police officers' organisation, *the Police Executive Research Forum*, says that bicycles are good for police because they are cheap and do the job and the police officers like them. They like the mobility or the chance to move around freely.

Key:

1 作为最新一代的美国警察，他们明确地认识到坐在防弹玻璃后面装有机关枪的警车里，并不是出现在公众社团里的最好方式。

2 美国警察觉得，在某种情况下，这种装有闪烁红灯、警笛长鸣的大型警车，对市民的威慑更甚于对犯罪分子的威慑。

3 骑自行车的警察与人们交谈非常随和，他们可以比汽车里的警察更好地关心他们所遇到的人。

4 骑自行车的警察迅速地绕过市中心的交通要道，因为自从新的高层建筑把日益增多的汽车和人带进城市以后，由于汽车过多，市中心的要道常被堵塞。

5 一个骑自行车的巡逻警察，因为他骑车护送老人以使他们在晚上俱乐部散会后能安全地回家而获得了一个特别奖。

Part VI. Writing

Directions: Write three paragraphs of approximately 120-150 words according to the topic and the beginning sentences of each paragraph given below.

TOPIC: Computers

- (1) A computer is a wonderful machine which is designed to perform mathematically precise work ...  
(2) Today, computers are finding their way into many areas ...  
(3) Can computers replace human beings someday? ...

参考范文:

COMPUTERS

A computer is a wonderful machine which is designed to perform mathematically precise work. It can do many calculations in a very short period of time. So, it is very useful for auto-matic control and data processing.

Today, computers are finding their way into many areas. For example, they used to do calculations for doing scientific research, launching satellites,

guiding plane flights, directing traffic, preparing payrolls ... They are very clever and can handle a variety of tasks at a very high speed.

Can computers replace human beings someday? The answer is NO. Computers are machines, not humans. A problem that might take a human being two years to solve can be solved by a computer in one minute. But in order to work properly, computers must be programmed by humans, because the problems facing humans are far too complicated for any single machine to do.

### 样题

#### Part I: Vocabulary (10 points)

##### Section A

Directions: In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark out your choices on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. "Death control" \_\_\_\_\_ to the efforts of scientists and doctors to save people's lives.  
A. means  
B. refers  
C. indicates  
D. suggests
2. It was at the exhibition that we \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of mimic which is made of plastics.  
A. came along  
B. came out with  
C. came upon  
D. came upon with
3. Being objective and modest, a scientist must not \_\_\_\_\_ his views on others.  
A. impose  
B. put  
C. take  
D. apply
4. If no one will \_\_\_\_\_ misbehaving, all pupils will be kept in after school.  
A. admit of  
B. own up in  
C. admit in  
D. own up to
5. The use of standard components makes easier \_\_\_\_\_ when they are worn.  
A. repair  
B. replacement  
C. substitute  
D. modification
6. The IBM 360 computer, a mini-brain, I think, is perhaps \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. out of line  
B. in line  
C. in your line  
D. all along line

7. In most countries, the metric system has been \_\_\_\_\_ for all measurement.

- A. adapted  
B. applied  
C. harnessed  
D. adopted

8. It is known that what \_\_\_\_\_ practically all of matter is a vast number of units of energy.

- A. constitutes  
B. is made of  
C. is composed of  
D. contains

9. At least a hundred times Ted and Tom thrashed \_\_\_\_\_ the matter without reaching a conclusion.

- A. in  
B. over  
C. on  
D. at

10. Supposing that international agreement could be obtained to mitigate these difficulties, what is the proper policy \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. to occur  
B. to look for  
C. to pursue  
D. to show

##### Section B

Directions: There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with one word or phrase underlined. Below the sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one. Mark out your choices on the Answer Sheet.

11. The doctor decided that he could not conceal the truth from the old man any longer.

- A. haze  
B. hide  
C. blind  
D. emerge

12. Teaching is his living.

- A. life  
B. work  
C. profession  
D. doing

13. The Hoover Dam has harnessed the destructive power of the Colorado river, and

- also produces electricity.  
A. controlled and used  
B. operated  
C. endorsed  
D. tempered

14. The nuts of the filbert tree form compact clusters, with each nut encased in its

- own husk.

- A. shell B. flower C. root D. cone  
15. The campers heard a strange rustling in the trees.  
A. stealing B. pillaging C. movement D. fight

16. The number of unemployed people in our country is increasing rapidly.  
A. licensed B. working C. business D. jobless

17. The Titanic was a gigantic iceberg-proof luxury ship that sunk in 1919.  
A. solid B. frigid C. strong D. huge

18. Francis Scott Key wrote the words to "The Star-spangled banner" after witnessing  
the unsuccessful attack on Fort McHenry.

- A. participating B. observing C. hearing about D. resisting  
19. When she tossed back her head and laughed, the whole room seemed to  
reverberate with her gaiety.

- A. gaze B. showiness C. liveliness D. laughter  
20. The fallen king was exiled.

- A. over-thrown B. tumbled C. dead D. failed

Part II. Structure (20 points)

Section C

Directions: There are 20 items in this section. There are four words or phrases marked A, B, C, or D beneath each sentence. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer by crossing the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.

21. We must raise our standard of living above \_\_\_\_\_ necessary for comfort and happiness.  
A. this B. that C. these D. those

22. Today the workmen work \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for short hour B. at short hours C. in a short hour D. shorter hours

23. We expect \_\_\_\_\_ have more and more leisure in our daily life.  
A. enable to B. be able to C. to be able to D. able to

24. I wish the mechanical teacher \_\_\_\_\_ me from routine work in teaching.  
A. relieve B. relieving C. would relieve D. to be relieved

25. Now there is \_\_\_\_\_ greater pleasure than to sit in front of the TV set.  
A. no B. not C. without D. beyond

26. While the whole family \_\_\_\_\_, the washing up was being done downstairs.  
A. was asleep B. was to go to bed C. was to go to sleep D. was to fall asleep

27. It is impossible to know when he has arrived.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ arrive three days ago.  
A. may B. might C. would D. should

28. Can the child himself walk \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. up and down stair B. up and down stairs C. up stair and down stair D. upstairs and downstairs

29. A robot slave can be programmed to carry out \_\_\_\_\_ standard operations.  
A. dozen a half B. a dozen half C. half a dozen D. dozen half a

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is he arriving at the goal?  
A. How long B. How soon C. How quick D. How fast

31. I want to leave my car. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ near here?  
A. there is a car park B. that there is a car park C. is there a car park D. if there is a car park

32. There are two small rooms in the beach house, \_\_\_\_\_ served as a kitchen.  
A. the smaller of which B. the smallest of which C. the smaller of them D. smallest of that

33. She is pleased with \_\_\_\_\_ you have given her and all that you have told her.  
A. that B. which C. what D. all what

34. \_\_\_\_\_ did Jerome accept the job.  
A. Because it was interesting B. The work was interesting C. Only because it was interesting work D. Only because it was interesting work

35. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ to Professor Smith during your last visit?  
A. to be introduced B. being introduced C. having introduced D. to have introduced

36. If we had known that she had planned to go abroad today, we \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport.  
A. will see her off B. would have seen her off C. would see her off D. should have seen her off

37. \_\_\_\_\_, many laws of nature actually exist.

- A. Having not discovered
- B. Not having discovered
- C. Having not been discovered
- D. Not having been discovered

38. If they had stayed, they \_\_\_\_\_ in the photograph.

- A. should be
- B. were to be
- C. could have been
- D. had been

39. "Mr. Green is likely \_\_\_\_\_ about this meeting. Why hasn't he come?"

- A. to notify
- B. to be notified
- C. to have been notified
- D. being notified

40. \_\_\_\_\_, I don't have to go to work today.

- A. You needn't to wake me up
- B. You did not need wake me up
- C. You did not need to wake me up
- D. You needn't have woken me up

Section D

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the one underlined part that is wrong, and correct the mistakes on your answer sheet.

41. Seeing he embarrassed with his luggage, I offered to help him.

- A B C D

42. A good many teachers from abroad seated in the lecture hall.

- A B C D

43. You needn't to pretend to be friendly with me.

- A B C D

44. Your handwriting looks like nothing on the earth, doesn't it?

- A B C D

45. They promised to accept our proposal without any qualification in all.

- A B C D

46. We have a hundred and one things to think before we can decide.

- A B C D

47. Turning to the left, and you will find the path leading to the site.

- A B C D

48. It is not hardly true to say that it was his fault.

- A B C D

49. He glanced back to her to see how far behind she was.

- A B C D

50. How I can spare time has nothing to do for you.

A B C D

Part III. Cloze (10 points)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Single children can become spoiled if they are never refused things they \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ for. These demands and requests may be \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_ clothing, food, toys, playing time and so \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ children become accustomed to the \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ of having their desires fulfilled \_\_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_\_ they wish. An only child may do well in this \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ until he or she begins to attend school, at \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ time these demands may \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_ with the desires of other children or the teacher. The school teacher may refuse, \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_, to allow the only child to have every color of construction paper \_\_\_\_\_ 61 \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom. Since this child \_\_\_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_\_\_ by his parents to get everything he demands, he may \_\_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_\_ to this denial of his demands by complaining, yelling, or sulking \_\_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_\_ his own \_\_\_\_\_ 65 \_\_\_\_\_. He has not been taught that having one's desires \_\_\_\_\_ 66 \_\_\_\_\_ is a normal part of living with others. He has not been taught the difference between reasonable requests and unreasonable ones. \_\_\_\_\_ 67 \_\_\_\_\_, he has not been taught that he is not the center of the world. \_\_\_\_\_ 68 \_\_\_\_\_ other people have needs that may require accommodation \_\_\_\_\_ 69 \_\_\_\_\_ his part. A child raised without \_\_\_\_\_ 70 \_\_\_\_\_ is likely to become self-centered, without consideration for others.

- 51. A. require B. seek C. ask D. need
- 52. A. for B. about C. of D. in
- 53. A. fourth B. forth C. onward D. like
- 54. A. One B. Only C. Mere D. Many
- 55. A. form B. model C. sample D. pattern
- 56. A. whichever B. whatever C. whenever D. wherever
- 57. A. environment B. circumstances C. atmosphere D. which
- 58. A. this B. that C. the D. which
- 59. A. be contrary B. oppose C. conflict D. agree
- 60. A. as a matter of fact B. in effect C. for example D. of course
- 61. A. free B. available



- C. accessible  
D. at his disposal
62. A. has been allowed  
B. allowed  
C. has to be allowed  
D. is allowed
63. A. answer  
B. reply  
C. response  
D. react
64. A. trying getting  
B. trying to get  
C. to try getting  
D. to try to get
65. A. way  
B. object  
C. aim  
D. target
66. A. fulfilled  
B. satisfied  
C. denied  
D. refused
67. A. After all  
B. In addition  
C. Most important  
D. Nevertheless
68. A. that  
B. but  
C. and that  
D. and
69. A. on  
B. for  
C. by  
D. as
70. A. regulation  
B. rule  
C. restriction  
D. limit

Part IV. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: In this part of the test, there are five passages for you to read. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D and mark the corresponding letter on your ANSWER SHEET.

Passage I

Fortunately, psychologists believe that books can serve as illness treatment tools -----of at least as effective supplementary means of professional medical treatment to help children agree on their parents' divorce. According to educator-counselor Joanne Bernstein, stories that confront life's problems with frankness and credibility may provide insights, promote self-examination, and lead to changes in attitude and behavior. One way stories accomplish this is through identification. Reading about the grief and anxiety of others, she explains, can arouse sudden awareness as "problems that has not been consciously or completely recognized are allowed to surface. Introduced to characters who share their difficulties, children may feel less alienated and thus freer to discuss and resolve their own sadness."

71. Ms. Bernstein feels that stories can help children find themselves if the stories are told with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fairy-tale characters  
B. openness and honesty  
C. educators as readers  
D. psychologists present

72. Children may not feel free to discuss and resolve their problems \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. because their parents don't understand them  
B. if they don't receive psychiatric help  
C. when those problems have not been allowed to surface as problems  
D. unless they visit their own educator-counselor
73. Psychologists believe that books can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. help children make friends better  
B. allow children to rid themselves of diseases  
C. inform parents and children of their right to counseling  
D. open the way for children to accept their parents' divorce

Passage II

Disregard for odds and complete confidences in one's self have produced many of our great successes. But every young man who wants to go into business for himself should appraise himself as a candidate for the one per cent to survive. What has he to offer that is new or better? Has the special talents, special know-how, a new invention or service, or more capital than the average competitor? Has he the most important qualification of all, a willingness to work harder than anyone else? A man who is working for himself without limitation of hours or personal sacrifice can run circles around any operation that relies on paid help. But he must forget the eight-hour day, the forty-hour week, and the annual vacation. When he stops work, his income stops unless he hires a substitute. Most small operations have their busiest day on Saturday, and the owner uses Sunday to catch up on his correspondence, bookkeeping, inventorying, and maintenance chores. The successful self-employed man invariably works harder and worries more than the man on a salary. His wife and children make corresponding sacrifices of family unity and continuity; they never know whether their man will be home or in a mood to enjoy family activities.

74. Which title best expresses the main ideas of this passage?
- A. Why small businesses fail.  
B. Young men in industry.  
C. How to become a success.  
D. Running one's own business.

75. According to the author, a self-employed man can do a better job than others only when he
- A. has had the luck to succeed.
  - B. has an immovable confidence in himself.
  - C. overworks himself at the sacrifice of family.
  - D. hires more workers to substitute him.

76. From the passage, we can most safely conclude that
- A. small businesses are the ones that lose money.
  - B. a willingness to work will overcome loss of income.
  - C. working for one's self may invariably lead to success.
  - D. salaried workers are doomed to suffer heavy losses.

77. The author of this passage would most likely believe in:
- A. individual initiative.
  - B. corporations.
  - C. government aid to small business.
  - D. a single life.

#### Passage III

The modern faith in science amounts to nothing less than a disense. The scientific method of thinking is simply that ---- a method of thinking, one of several. Intuitions, feelings and other modes of psychological functioning are equally important to society. All must be evenly developed for psychological health and mental wholeness. Loren Eisely, himself a noted scientist, said, "When the human mind exists in the light of reason and no more than reason, we may say with absolute certainty that man and all that made him will be in that instant gone."

Our unreasonable faith in science obviously derives from the spectacular successes of modern science. We are so awed by moonwalks, electronic microscopes, and even the fantastic capability of a personal computer that we forget what a marvelous, indeed, amazing invention a telephone is. Because science and technology have met so many challenges so successfully, by extension we feel that all sorts of problems not even remotely related to them----- questions pertaining to politics, society, or philosophy, to name just a few ----- can be studied scientifically.

The fault does not lie with science, a valuable tool in itself. The fault is our own, our belief that science can do anything, that science can even discover the truth.

The prestige of science leaves us more superstitious and credulous than our ancestors ever were. No savage in the wilderness bows down to his idols with half the reverence of a modern city dweller consulting a computer. Ph. D.'s scrutinize statistics with trust that would shame a witch doctor examining the omens in a calf's liver, and, if the truth be known, one is about as dependable as the other.

78. What is the main topic of the passage ?
- A. New fields for scientific inquiry.
  - B. Modern man's excessive belief in science.
  - C. A religious renaissance.
  - D. A simple method for teaching science.

79. The author implies that a person who relies exclusively on logical and scientific thought
- A. can invent many new devices.
  - B. should make great contributions to society.
  - C. has a marvelous capability for communication.
  - D. can be impaired both psychologically and mentally.

80. To what does the author owe modern society's faith in science ?
- A. Amazing successes of modern science.
  - B. A certain breakthrough like moonwalks.
  - C. Remarkable advances in social sciences.
  - D. Superstitious belief of omens.

81. The author would probably agree with which of the following statements ?
- A. Science is a valuable tool limited as it is.
  - B. Science is not as important as it used to be.
  - C. Science helps do away with superstitions in modern world.
  - D. Science can read many riddles of art and religion.

#### Passage IV

Although we have many kinds of clocks and watches to tell the time, basically time is measured by the motion of the Earth. A day is the time it takes for the Earth to rotate once on its axis in relation to the Sun. This length of time is then divided into 24 hours, each consisting of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. This division into hours, minutes and seconds has no special meaning; it is simply convenient for our daily lives. We also use months in measuring time, but this is an approximate method as our months vary in length from 28 to 31

days. A year---the time it takes the Earth to go once around the Sun ---- is a good unit for measuring long periods of time, not only because it is long, but also because it can be measured very precisely. To the nearest second, a year is 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 46 seconds.

These odd hours, minutes and seconds have given people a lot of trouble in producing a calendar in which a particular date always occurs at the same time of the year. This is necessary to keep the months and days in step with the seasons. The ancient Egyptians thought that the year was exactly 365 days long, but every new year arrived one quarter of a day too early with such a calendar. After a time, the seasons began to get obviously later in the year. Julius Caesar realized what was wrong and, in 46 BC, produced a calendar in which most years still had 365 days, but every fourth year ---- a leap year ---- had 366 days. This made the average year longer by 6 hours, but this was now 11 minutes too much. By 1500s, the Calendar was several days out and, in 1582, Pope Gregory XIII changed the calendar again. He decreed that every century year ( for example 1700, 1800 ) would not be a leap year unless it could be divided by 400 (for example 1600, 2000). The calendar reduced the error in the length of the year to an average of 26 second and it is the calendar that we now use.

However, for all this scientific accuracy, our calendar still has months of different lengths named by the ancient Romans, and the same date falls on a different day of the week from year to year. People have worked out a calendar in which every date always falls on the same day of the week. With this calendar, it would not be necessary to print new diaries and calendar every year, as each year would be exactly the same as the one before.

82. According to this passage, who produced a calendar that had 366 days in a leap year ?
- A. Pope Gregory XIII.
  - B. Julius Caesar.
  - C. The ancient Egyptians.
  - D. The ancient Romans.
83. According to this passage, what has been named by the ancient Romans ?
- A. The days of the week.
  - B. The months of the year.
  - C. The Roman calendar.
  - D. The minutes of the hour.

84. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage ?
- A. The ancient Greeks produced a calendar that always had exact 365 days.
  - B. The ancient Egyptians produced a calendar that had exact 365 days always.
  - C. Julius Caesar's calendar had exact 365 days always.
  - D. The Roman calendar had always had 365 days.

85. Which of the following statement is TRUE according to the Passage ?
- A. Pope Gregory XIII had improved the Greek calendar.
  - B. Julius Caesar had improved the Gregorian calendar.
  - C. Pope Gregory XIII had improved Caesar's calendar.
  - D. Caesar had improved the calendar in 1582.

#### Passage V

In 1944 a 22-old Army medic was answering a battlefield cry for help when fragments of an exploding German shell tore into him. "Gee Doc, I feel like both my arms were blown off." George Lott told his battalion's surgeon as he staggered into a first-aid station near the front in northeastern France. It was the beginning of a painful 5000-mile journey through three hospitals as doctor tried to save the medic's life.

After five operations and two and a half years in Army hospitals, Lott, a righty, regained use of his left arm, but his right was painfully paralyzed. " I begged the doctors to cut off my arm," he recalls. They did.

An orphan since he was two, with a third grade education, Lott has lived on his pension and Social Security for the past 40 years. In 1962 he bought a house in Albany, N.Y., not far from the Adirondack Mountains where he hunts and fishes. He still has the Purple Heart awarded him after he was wounded, although he has had a difficult time keeping it. His girl-friends, explains the bachelor, have wanted to wear it.

"Sometimes I still dream about the guys I held in my arms that were dying," says Lott, "I'm proud that I fought for my country, but I'm still here, drinking beer. The guys who didn't come back are the real heroes."

86. George Lott got wounded when he was
- A. fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with soldiers of his battalion.
  - B. fighting with French soldiers.
  - C. in a battlefield crying for help.
  - D. running toward a wounded soldier who was crying for help.
87. The word "righty" in the second paragraph most probably means
- A. a person who has always been correct in conduct.

- B. a person who has done the right thing.  
 C. a person who uses his right hand more readily than his left hand.  
 D. a person who has courage.
88. From the passage we can infer that  
 A. Lott's recovery was long and painful.  
 B. he lost both his arms.  
 C. he never got a job after he was wounded.  
 D. both a and c.
89. Which of the following is true?  
 A. Lott didn't think much of his wartime service.  
 B. Lott and his girl friends are proud that he fought for his country.  
 C. Lott feels ashamed that he is still drinking beer.  
 D. Lott lost his Purple Heart.
90. Lott thinks that the real heroes are  
 A. those dying people whom he held in his arms.  
 B. those who died for their country.  
 C. those who chose not to come back to their country.  
 D. those who fought for their country.

Part V. English-Chinese Translation (15 points)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

(91) Sydney, the largest city in Australia with a population of 3.6 million, is strategically positioned to become a serviced and telecommunications hub for the Asia-Pacific region. Sydney is the most popular corporate headquarters location in Australia. This fact is the result of the Australian government's ten-year plan to make Sydney into the finance and business center of the Asia-Pacific region. Sydney is definitely the obvious choice for such development plans. Its population is 1.5 million larger than that of any other Australian city; it has the highest GNP(国民生产总值) in the nation; and it is home to Australia's most dynamic finance and business sectors. Sydney has also benefited the most from Australia's growing level of international trade.

Sydney sits like a gem on a crown. Located on the east coast of the state of New South Wales, it contrasts with the gently rolling green hills of Victoria and the desert and rock formations of the Northern Territory. (92) Natural wonders contrast and yet blend into a perfect harmony with Sydney's uniquely classic urban charm, which is consisted of many boutiques (精品店).

eateries(美食屋) and examples of fine architecture. And Australians do indeed seem to know how to enjoy such an asset.

A stroll around Sydney's bustling streets will bring you closer to a colorful past. You can meet adventurers, seafarers and explorers who have enriched life here since they came to tap the vast land over 100 years ago. (93) Streets are dotted with shops, restaurants and galleries that remind visitors of what life was like back in the early days. The fine natural harbor that once thrilled Captain Arthur Phillip, who led the first convict settlers into port Jackson in 1788, is now rimmed by a thriving business district, where again you can find genuine examples of early colonial architecture sitting like exquisite antiques among the most sophisticated modern buildings.

The harbor itself offers many memorable experiences; you can hop on one of the many ferries that ply the waves and get a unique view of the city. You can open your day with a harbor cruise or visit Sydney Tower and watch the city skyline unfold on the horizon. One can even ride the surf in the harbor.

Few other cities hold so many different ways to have fun. (94) The Sydney Opera House offers informative daily tours, apart from its array of world-class musical and drama performances and exquisite displays of the finest art collections. Sydney also has many attractions other than the Sydney Opera House and the Sydney Harbor Bridge. (95) A stroll (徜徉) on one of Sydney's many beaches will set you apart from the city's bustling (喧嚣的) downtown and reveal the charm of the great Australian outdoors. Although Sydney is a modern metropolis, it is only a short drive from national parks, wildlife reserves, rugged mountains and rural country-sides.

Part VI. Writing (15 points)

Directions: Write one or more paragraphs of approximately 120-150 words according to the topic given below.

TOPIC

At the turn of the century, life is very different now from what it was a few decades ago. You are to describe the characteristics of our time. "The Information Age."

Number \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

## Part I. Vocabulary: (10 points)

- Section A. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.  
 Section B. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

## Part II. Structure: (20 points)

## Section C.

21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.  
 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

## Section D.

41. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 42. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
 43. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 44. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
 45. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 46. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
 47. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 48. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
 49. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 50. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

## Part III. Cloze (10 points)

51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60.  
 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70.

## Part IV. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80.  
 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90.

## Part V. English-Chinese Translation (15 points)

91.

92.

93.

94.

95.

## Part VI. Writing (15 points)

Key:

## Part I. Vocabulary: (10 points)

## Section A

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C

## Section B

11. B 12. C 13. A 14. A 15. C 16. D 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. A

## Part II. Structure: (20 points)

## Section C

21. B 22. D 23. C 24. C 25. A 26. A 27. B 28. B 29. C 30. B  
 31. D 32. A 33. C 34. C 35. B 36. C 37. D 38. C 39. C 40. D

## Section D

43. (A) needn't; don't need 44. (C) on earth  
 45. (D) at all 46. (C) to think of  
 47. (A) Turn 48. (B) 去掉 not  
 49. (A) at 50. (D) with

## Part III. Cloze (10 points)

51. C 52. A 53. B 54. B 55. D 56. C 57. A 58. D 59. C 60. C  
 61. B 62. A 63. D 64. D 65. A 66. C 67. C 68. C 69. A 70. C

## Part IV. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

71. B 72. C 73. D 74. D 75. C 76. B 77. A 78. B 79. D 80. A  
 81. A 82. B 83. B 84. B 85. C 86. D 87. C 88. D 89. B 90. B

## Part V. English-Chinese Translation: (15 points)

91. 拥有 360 万人口的悉尼是澳大利亚最大的城市，由于地处战略要地，它已成为亚太地区的服务及电讯中心；澳大利亚各大名牌公司的总部多设于悉尼。

92. 精品店、美食屋和优美的建筑群构成了悉尼独特的古典都市风貌，与其美丽的自然景观交相辉映，浑然一体。而澳大利亚人也确实懂得如何享受这份宝贵的财富。

93. 大街上，商店、餐馆、画廊点缀其间，将游客带回到美好的昨天。那座在 1788 年曾令押送第一批流放者来此的阿瑟·菲利普船长惊叹不已的杰克逊天然良港，如今它的周围已变成了繁华的商业区……

94. 悉尼歌剧院除了上演世界一流的音乐和戏剧节目，展出各种精美的艺术品外，还为你安排了非常有意义的一日游活动。

95. 徜徉在无边的海滩，将使你远离城市的喧嚣，沉浸在澳大利亚迷人的户外风光之中。